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WOMAN'S WORK

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OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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JUL 26 1912
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

WOMAN'S WORK

A Foreign Missions Magazine

Published by the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Henry R. Elliot, Editor.

Vol. XXVII. AUGUST, 1912 No. 8.

The historic and invariable policy of the Board and its missionaries has been to keep the whole mission enterprise free from political entanglements of any kind, and to avoid any interference with the government or the courts in the countries where mission work is carried on. When it becomes necessary to discuss any question of relationship to a government, this has always been done directly with the authority concerned, rather than through the diplomatic agents of our own government. When Japan took possession of Korea the missionaries, pastors and church leaders there were unanimous in their teaching of submission and loyalty to the governing power. Space limits forbid our giving an account of the details received from unquestionable authorities of the imprisonment and torture of native Christians; these have been narrated in many weekly papers. By the authority of the Board, a representative committee of missionaries, experienced and authoritative men, have presented a protest to the Japanese governor, and the Board, through Dr. Arthur J. Brown, has made a dignified and temperate but decided statement of the proceedings to the Japanese Embassy at Washington. So far no satisfactory reply has been received from either source. But it is difficult to believe that when all the facts are made known to the world Japan, with her boasted progressiveness, will be willing to accept the responsibility of tolerating mediæval cruelty of punishment for unproven crime.

On June 26th two of the names appointed for prayer were those of Rev. and Mrs. Charles S. Williams, of Bucaramanga, Colombia. Very earnest and fervent were the prayers offered, for the news had lately come of the serious illness of Mrs. Williams. She was suddenly stricken with appendicitis in such acute form that she could not be moved. Only the local physician was available. Mr. Williams was obliged to assist in the operation, and when he wrote was still intensely anxious as to the result.

Miss Holliday's large heart goes out even to the Russian soldiers who have been making life hard for missionaries as well as for Persians. She says that many of these soldiers are Protestants, some of them mere boys. They gladly receive tracts, and even offer to pay for them, though they are given free, as is a little compendium of the Gospel consisting only of texts. An excellent Syrian colporteur sells many copies of the Bible in Russian, Polish, German and Persian, and could sell far more if the poor soldiers had money to pay for them. These and other interesting details of life in Persia Miss Holliday tacks off on the typewriter with her left hand. Her right arm was broken in two places on March 7th, and was still in splints when she wrote.

The readers of Woman's Work are acquainted with the Board's able Hon. Educational Secretary, Dr. T. H. P. Sailer. It is with great satisfaction that we present to them in this and next month's issues, some of Dr. Sailer's fresh and up-to-date observations of the advance in the education of women in the East.

The North Laos Mission has long desired a Theological School in which to train its choice men for intelligent service. The pastor of a church needs to

be a well-trained man. The Mission and the Board are alike thankful that this is now made possible by a generous friend of missions. There will be erected at once a recitation building, dormitory and residence for the missionary in charge, and the Theological Seminary and Training School for teachers and evangelists will then be established.

REV. and Mrs. C. H. Yerkes, of Shantung, arrived in this country for their furlough only to be stopped at Victoria, B. C., by the severe illness of Mr. Yerkes. He is now in the hospital at Victoria, prostrated by typhoid fever. The last information was that his condition is very serious, and that he cannot be considered out of danger.

FOR one year, beginning with November, 1901, this magazine was edited by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster. We therefore feel an especial link with the many friends all over this country who mourn the departure of that graceful writer and lovable woman. At a ripe age, surrounded by love and care, in tranquil confidence for the life beyond, her eyes, which had here during her later years been darkened, opened to see the King in His beauty.

AT THE little farewell meeting for outgoing Africa missionaries, Miss Jean Mackenzie's face shone with courage and cheer as she spoke of going back; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carr, lately married, told of their call to go, and Mr. Carr of his earnest purpose to "pray, plod, practice;" and Rev. Arnold Loewe told most interestingly of his Jewish descent, the way by which he had been led, the cumulative effect of the influence of a number of missionaries, all from Africa, whom he had met, and ended by saying: "I could shout, *shout* that the Board has decided I may go to Africa!"

WE have not usually considered that the views on religious subjects of our esteemed contemporary, *Life*, were founded on information sufficient to make them of any great value. But there is quite a gleam of sense to be perceived through the clever nonsense of a recent article entitled, "A Bona Fide Bonanza," an advertisement of the business of the "Amalgamated Religion Generator Company," with testimonial of the success of the "Jumparound Booh Booh's Mystic Cult of Wave Worshippers."

WHAT would the small boys who object to having father's trousers cut down to fit them think of this experience of a little Laos boy? He was very anxious to attend school, and asked the missionary to give him a jacket so that he might do so. She had none, but hated to disappoint the boy. So she cut up a dress skirt and made a jacket, which was proudly worn to school by the eager seeker after knowledge!

MRS. C. K. ROYS, of Wei Hsien, writes from Vienna of the serious illness of her two-year-old daughter with tuberculosis of the hip. Dr. Roys went to Vienna for special study, and Mrs. Roys says the going was by "a direct leading of a merciful Hand," for it brought them within reach of the skilful ministration of the world-famous Dr. Lorenz. He has been "kindness itself" to the suffering child, but the parents' hearts are heavy, as they realize that she cannot walk for a year, and may be lame for life.

MRS. E. P. NEWTON, for thirty-seven years a missionary in the Punjab, India, has been called home. Throughout India and in this country many friends grieve to hear this sad news, and many hearts go out in sympathy to Mr. Newton in his bereavement.

THE work of creating and publishing Christian literature for India grows fast, but not so fast as the need. Education has progressed, readers multiply every year, and secular and anti-Christian books in English and in the vernacular are widely circulated.

Impressions on the Education of Girls in the Levant

I.

I HAVE been asked by the Editor of WOMAN'S WORK to give my impressions on the present condition of education for girls in the Levant, formed during a recent visit which was made to study the educational situation in general. A month was spent in Egypt, two weeks in Syria, and five days in Constantinople, so that the impressions are necessarily very superficial. However, practically all of this brief time was devoted to the subject, and some special facilities were afforded for observation.

The education of women, and especially their higher education, is a recent development even in Christendom. Monroe says that at the opening of the French Revolution more than three-quarters of the women of France could not sign their names. Dean Talbot, of Chicago University, calls attention to the fact that "in the first half of the eighteenth century fewer than forty per cent. of the women of New England who signed legal papers wrote their names; the others

MADE THEIR MARK."

The first admission of girls to public elementary schools and the founding of private academies for them in America were in the last half of the eighteenth century. The spread of public high schools for girls and colleges for women is subsequent to 1850. Now we have more girls than boys in the public secondary schools of the United States, and the increase of girls going to college has been very rapid. This movement is stimulated by social and economic changes, which have opened to the mass of women many new occupations, professional and private, demanding a training that can not be picked up within the four walls of the home. Generous provision for this training by the State is supplemented by large gifts from individuals, so that schools for girls and women form a conspicuous part of our civilization—all the more conspicuous because so comparatively recent.

Now it would be premature to expect that the development of education in the East will be as rapid as it has been in the West. Both the atmosphere and the machinery are lacking. But, on the other hand,

PROFOUND CHANGES ARE TAKING PLACE,

public opinion is awaking to the value of education, and the governments of Oriental countries are realizing more clearly that their own social, political and economic prosperity rests in great measure on the efficiency of their schools. While it is as yet the day of small things, I am thoroughly convinced that a new era has opened for education in the Levant, and that if missionary schools would maintain the influence they have exerted in the past they must at once prepare to raise their standards.

Lord Cromer says: "The position of women in Egypt, and in Mohammedan countries generally, is a fatal obstacle to the attainment of that elevation of thought and character which should accompany the introduction of European civilization, if that civilization is to produce its full measure of beneficial effect. The obvious remedy would appear to be to educate the women. . . . When the first efforts to promote female education were made, they met with little sympathy from the population in general. . . . Most of the upper-class Egyptians were not merely indifferent to female education; they were absolutely opposed to it. They did not want the women to be educated. Even when girls' schools were, with much difficulty, established, parents, in the first instance, sent their daughters reluctantly, and took them away early. . . .

ALL THIS HAS NOW BEEN CHANGED.

The reluctance of parents to send their daughters to school has been largely

overcome. . . . The younger generation are beginning to demand that their wives shall possess some qualifications other than those which can be secured in the seclusion of the harem." (*Modern Egyptians*, Vol. II, pp. 539-40.) In connection with Lord Cromer's last statement, we were interested to be told that the young men of Luxor turned out in quantities at the public commencement exercises of the Girls' School to inspect the product, and that

A BATCH OF PROPOSALS

was always the result.

By neither sex in Egypt is education even yet desired for its own sake. With boys the great aim is to secure a certificate which qualifies for government service or admission to a professional school. For girls, artificial stimulants have been needed. The little native schools known as *kuttabs* and originally connected with mosques, of which there were nearly ten thousand in the country, and which taught hardly more than the pronunciation of the *Quran*, were offered grants-in-aid by the government if they would meet certain requirements of efficiency. One of the bases for apportioning the grants was the number of pupils, and on this basis twice as much was allowed for a girl pupil as for a boy. This has incited teachers to gather as many girls as they could and to make an effort to hold them. The government has also established primary and normal schools for girls and a school for housewifery.

In 1899 Lord Cromer stated in his annual report to the British Government that no girl had yet presented herself for the primary certificate, about the equivalent to graduation from the American grammar school, and that no Egyptian woman had yet received a professional training for the vocation of teacher. In 1911 Sir Eldon Gorst reported forty-three girl candidates for the primary certificate. In 1912 Lord Kitchener states that "There is probably nothing more remarkable in the social history of Egypt during the last dozen years than the

GROWTH OF PUBLIC OPINION

among all classes of Egyptians in favor of the education of their daughters. The girls' schools belonging to the Ministry of Education are crowded, and to meet the growing demand sites have been acquired and fresh schools are to be constructed, one at Alexandria and two in Cairo. Very many applications for admission have, however, to be refused." In 1900 there were 1,640 girls in *kuttabs* inspected by the government; in 1910, there were over 22,000. We were interested in visiting one of these schools in a narrow street of the native quarter of Cairo. Six years ago when the school was opened the only way to obtain pupils was to command the government employés residing in the district to produce their daughters for instruction. About a dozen reluctant girls were therefore haled from highways and hedges by their parents. We entered a courtyard packed with children drawn up in orderly attention to march off to their classrooms. They were in charge of a man principal and six Egyptian women, the latter teaching unveiled and

WITH PERFECT SELF-POSSESSION

before us. There were 314 girls on the roll, and the distribution of the grades indicated that the school was growing fast. The equipment was not that of our best schools in America, but compared very favorably with that of schools of the same grade under missionary auspices. Later in the same day we visited a school for both boys and girls which had an equipment that any missionary school might envy. A body of inspectors, on which the government spends $250,000 per annum, travels about the country to see that the plant, administration, and teaching work of all the schools in its system are up to the standard.

T. H. P. Sailer, Ph.D.

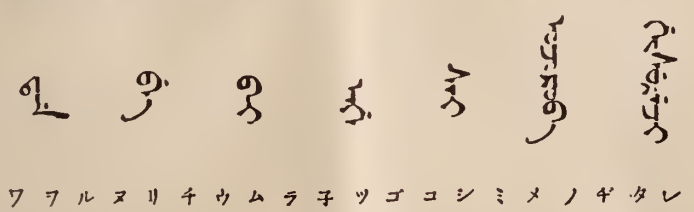
[A second article on this subject will appear in our September number. EDITOR.]

Mission Presses

At every corner in our own country we see the news-stand. In every station of the subway, the elevated, the larger railroads, is a stand where are displayed quantities of magazines and weeklies. On every train piles of the same literature are brought through repeatedly even on a short journey. Almost every traveler has in his hand a paper, magazine or book. In almost every home we see the latest issues piled up. We all love to read; the smallest place has its library, where men, women and children wait to be served, not with food, clothing or any of the material needs of life, but with food for the mind. This desire is not peculiar to Americans, all the nations have it, though in individual cases it may not yet be awakened. It is only dormant, however, not dead.

So one of the strongest tools for the advancement of the truth in foreign lands is the Mission Press. From its busy activities issues the kind of reading matter which stimulates thought, gives true information, and, above all, introduces the reader to the Light of the World. Few of us can grasp the colossal labors which have preceded their establishment. In the early days of our work in many fields the missionary found no written or printed language with which to work. Besides acquiring the speech of the people around him for colloquial purposes, he had to reduce it to an alphabet and a system of written words. We can not too often recall the monumental labors of those pioneers who have made lexicons of languages with English definitions of the words, and of those others who have completely, or even partially, translated the Bible into difficult foreign tongues.

A scarcely less formidable undertaking was to get type in these languages. Those who have attempted, even in our own country, the centre of advanced mechanical development, to have what they wish to say appear in print exactly as they wish it to appear, may realize a little of what it has meant to introduce Western mechanical devices to an Oriental working force. To them our English type is as difficult as type such as the following Chinese, Manchu and Japanese specimens appear to an American compositor:



ワヲルヌリチウムラヲツゴコシミメノヰタレ

The difficulties of proofreading may be somewhat appreciated when we remember that many of the compositors understand only the significance of the letter; the meaning of the word is often beyond them. This would especially affect literature which appears in bi-lingual form.

In spite of the almost unconquerable difficulties, our missionaries, with heroic patience and consecrated intellectual ability, have persevered until from mission presses in China, Mexico, Siam, Laos, South America, in Guatemala and in Syria there pours forth a steady stream of good literature, the Bible in whole and in part, hymn books, religious periodicals, stories and tracts. In some cases the press is entirely self-supporting, doing job work of a suitable character and selling its own products.

Every effort is made to keep the character of the work done up to the highest standard. This is so well recognized that there is no difficulty in obtaining a high class of work to do. At Chieng Mai, Laos, it is expected that next year the government printing contract, amounting to about 10,000 *ticals*, or approximately $3,000, will be awarded to our press.

There is always a risk that the gain of outside secular work will be offset by the loss to the press of increased opportunity for religious propaganda. In Guatemala it has been found best to limit the issue of the small plant definitely to material for mission work. The country is more than sufficiently supplied with atheistic and demoralizing literature, and the Roman Catholic Church publishes many small periodicals largely devoted to the circulation of superstition. The Christian paper or tract is read by many a family who would not admit the visit of a missionary, and by its influence their ignorance of simple Gospel truth melts away. Though the people are ignorant of spiritual things, there is scarcely a home where there is not one who can read. Our missionaries tell us that literature is read aloud to the family, and in many cases treasured carefully in the wooden chests used for family valuables.

One of our missionaries has told of a trip up the Yangtsze when there was a supply of Christian literature on the boat. So eager were many of the Chinese to obtain some of it that when the boat did not stop at a town, some of the men would swim out to it, buy books which they carried dry to shore by tying them to the tops of their heads by their queues! Another tells of the pathetic sight in Korea of old grandmothers sitting on the ground slowly and painfully studying out the alphabet as a beginning to the process of learning to read the Word. A card on which a verse is printed, a Sunday-school leaflet, a book or pamphlet, no matter how small, is to the children in Siam, in China, in India, a priceless treasure. In the April number of WOMAN'S WORK Miss Lawton tells a pretty story of the use made by a little girl in Fatehgarh of her Sunday-school card. Wherever this literature is issued it is always meant in some way to "tell the story." A report of the Shanghai Presbyterian Mission Press says: "We rejoice that so many works printed here, in their title, contents and purpose, have printed large these characters, which mean 'Gospel' or 'Glad tidings:'"

福音

TOTALS OF THE ASSEMBLY'S BOARD TO MAY, 1912.

Churches	$684,447.45
Women's Boards	596,488.39
Sunday-schools	76,410.34
Young People's Societies	40,451.60
Legacies	175,371.37
Miscellaneous Donations	276.017.64
Interest on Kennedy Securities	102,693.83
Income from securities, rents and miscellaneous credits	94,306.57
Total	$2,046,187.19

This total amounts to more than the entire income of the Board for the first twenty-six years of its existence.—*Report.*

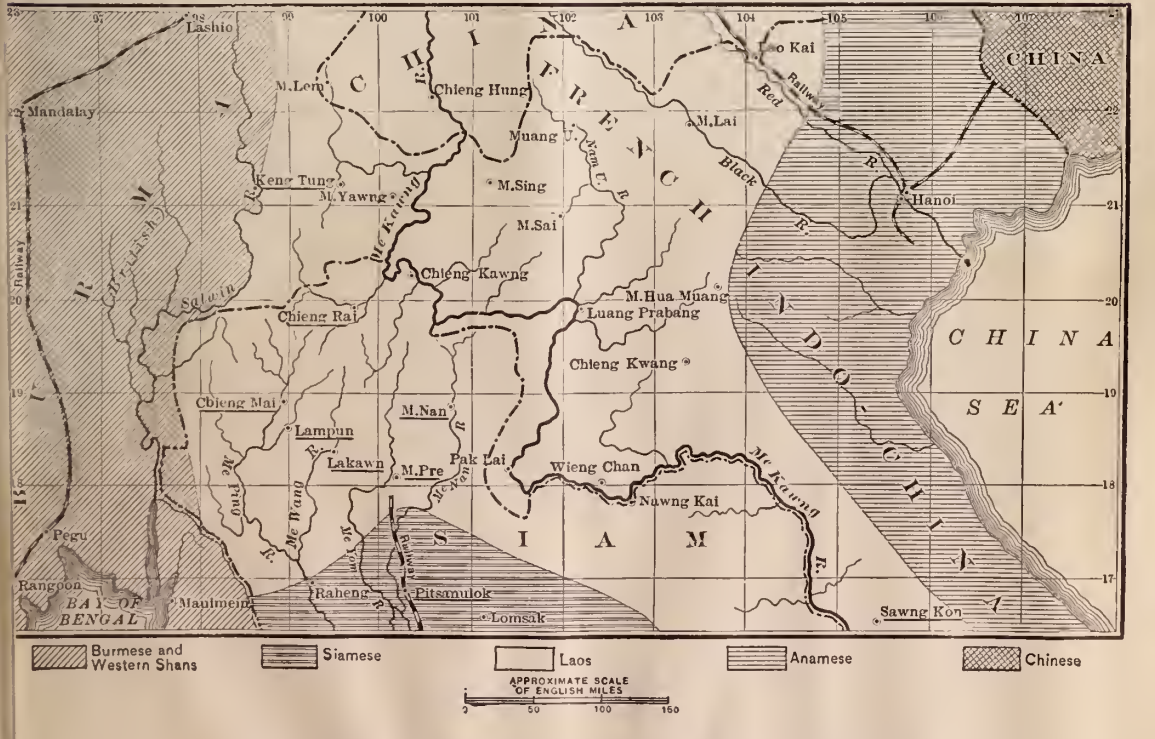
Light Reading for Warm Weather

LIGHT in the best sense of the word—the kind that brings illumination to mind and heart! If you want literature that interests and amuses and that also keeps you *au courant* of the progress of the greatest world-movement of our century, you will have on the veranda, in the boat and the hammock, not only the froth on the last wave of sentiment and sensation, but some of the really valuable books which we bring to your attention in this issue.

A Half-Century Among the Siamese and the Lao, by Daniel McGilvary, D.D. Introduction by Dr. Arthur J. Brown. F. H. Revell Co.

JUST two years ago Dr. Henry H. Jessup's story of *Fifty-three Years in Syria* was published, and now we have a book covering almost the same period. Dr. Jessup sailed for Syria in 1855, while Dr. McGilvary began his long voyage to Siam in 1858, in the clipper ship *David Brown*. Both these faithful soldiers of the cross were destined to give more than half a century of steadfast effort on behalf of the cause to which they had consecrated their lives. It is a splendid record for our Presbyterian Board, to be able to show such pioneers as these among the many fine missionaries who have seen service under our banners.

Daniel McGilvary was born in Moore County, North Carolina, on May 16th, 1828, and inherited the fine constitution and determined character of his Scotch ancestors, who were from the Isle of Skye. His chances of obtaining a good education were very small, as the family was large and means limited. But after the death of his father, which occurred when he was thirteen, the way opened before him step by step, until he was able to graduate from



MAP OF NORTHERN SIAM, SHOWING MISSION STATIONS, UNDERLINED.
From *A Half Century Among the Lao of Siam.*

Princeton Theological Seminary in 1856. The call to the foreign field had long been sounding in his ears, and after one year he was appointed to Siam, and sailed with his lifelong friend, Jonathan Wilson, who was also going to Siam with his young wife. Dr. McGilvary writes:

"Just at dawn on Sunday morning, June 20th, 1858, we landed at the Mission Compound at Bangkok. Our quick passage of one hundred days took our friends by surprise. . . . We were in Bangkok! It was as if we had waked up in a new world—in the Bangkok to which we had looked forward as the goal of our hopes; which was to be, as we supposed, the home of our lives."

But neither Bangkok nor Lower Siam proved to be Dr. McGilvary's permanent home. He was a pioneer by nature, and was well fitted to advance into untried districts and decide upon strategical points for future stations. Soon after his arrival in Bangkok he married the daughter of Dr. Bradley, and in her he found, as he says, "a helpmeet of great executive ability and admirably qualified for the diversified work which lay before them."

Their first move was to Pechaburi, now a well-known station of the Board, but in 1861 untried ground. But the call of the tribes to the north soon claimed the attention of one who was always looking to the regions beyond. In 1863 he started on a tour of exploration up the Great Menan River, and was forty-nine days in reaching Chieng Mai, which was the farthest point attained on the trip. Lakawn and Chieng Mai were both decided upon as suitable places in which to establish a mission station, but more than three years elapsed before the way was clear to open a new station, and it was not until 1867 that Dr. McGilvary, with his wife and children, arrived in Chieng Mai and began the work which he was destined to carry on for many a long year.

There were many difficulties to be overcome and it was a long time before government sanction gave them a feeling of security, and seven years before they were able to move into a suitable house, a house which then became a center of Christian hospitality to missionaries and natives alike. Some remarkable friendships with persons of influence smoothed their way somewhat, but the treachery of the Prince of Chieng Mai, on whose friendship they had counted, was a heavy blow, and the loss of several of the most promising converts under a fierce persecution gave the new missionaries many troubled days. But the people listened to the gospel story and many earnest believers soon gathered around them, and when Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, and other reinforcements, arrived, hopes for the future spread of Christianity rose high. They had no physician in those early days and there is a most pathetic story told of the expected visit of Dr. House, when instead of the Doctor a messenger appeared, to say that he was lying in the forest five days distant, dangerously gored by an elephant! He eventually recovered, and reached Chieng Mai in time to assist in organizing the First Presbyterian Church at that station. It was not until 1872 that they were able to welcome a permanent physician to Chieng Mai.

Now began the series of pioneer journeys through forests and over mountain passes for which Dr. McGilvary is especially noted. His iron constitution seemed to withstand any amount of fatigue, and his earnest desire to spread the good tidings of salvation drove him farther and farther afield, until the outline of his trips covers like a network the land of the Lao. There are dark pages in the story when epidemics of small-pox or cholera raged about the mission stations, and when the death of some trusted native Christian, or some bright young missionary, threw heavy shadows on their path. But the faith of Dr. McGilvary and his good wife never seemed to falter. The health of Mrs. McGilvary was not strong, and she needed rest in the homeland from time to time, but she lived to celebrate their Golden Wedding in 1910. This was an occasion of much rejoicing, not only in the mission circle, by this time quite a large one, but also with the Lao Christians, and with the government officials, who all delighted to honor the venerable couple, who had lived such blameless lives amid their people. Dr. Wilson's friendship had been a great blessing to Dr. McGilvary and his help in translating Psalms and writing hymns was gratefully acknowledged by all the missionaries.

Dr. McGilvary seems to have been the only man who surveyed the whole field, and most of the new stations have been opened in accordance with his advice. He was ever anxious to train the young men in the churches to become evangelists and pastors, and we should now pay great attention to his final words on this subject: "Those who are eager to accomplish the evangelization of the world within the present generation should first of all lay hold of the present generation of Christians in every

mission field. Fill *these* with enthusiasm, qualify them and send them forth, and we have a lever that will lift the world."

Read for yourself this noble record of unfailing energy and constant self-sacrifice, which is given with such modesty and simplicity that one does not realize at first how great were the efforts and how strong was the faith, and thank God that such men as Dr. McGilvary have lived and labored!

Julia B. Schauffler.
(Mrs. A. F.)

Christian and Mohammedan, by Dr. George F. Herrick. F. H. Revell Co.

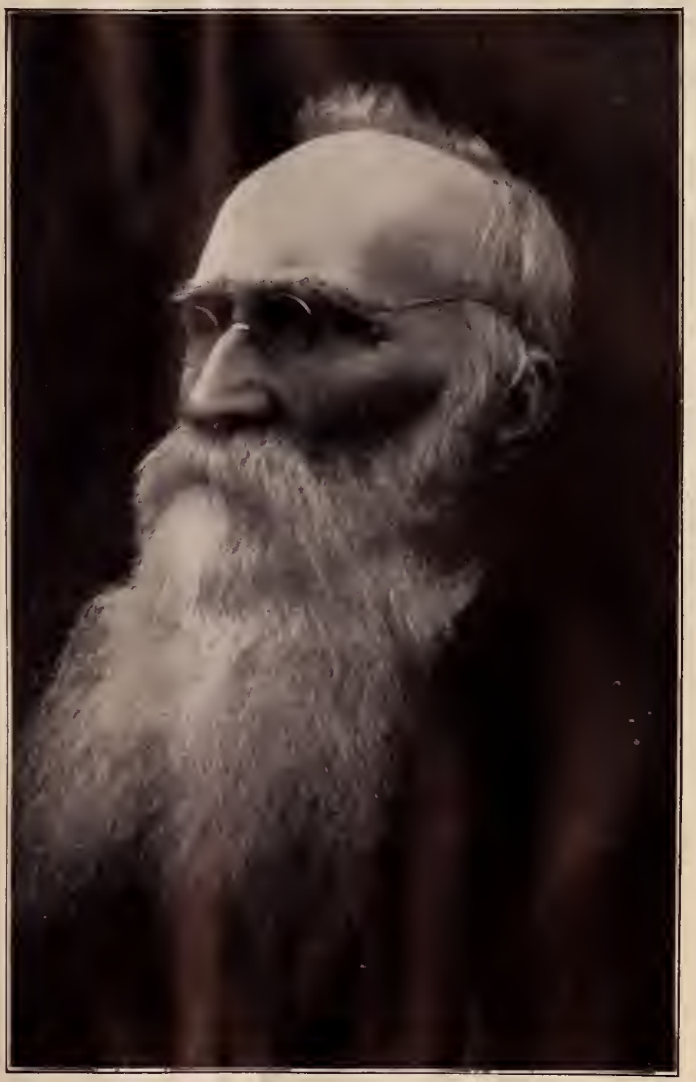
The deep interest in the Mohammedan world aroused by the conferences of Cairo and Lucknow makes this a timely book. Divided under three heads—The Inheritance of the Past; What Christianity Now Offers Moslem Peoples; Fishers of Men—it closes with a practical chapter on the missionary as a citizen, both of his own country and of the one in which he works; as a philanthropist, an educator and a herald.

Dr. Herrick traces the rise of Islam in the dark ages of the church, and shows the chasm cleft by the crusades and ever widened by contact with merely nominal Christians.

The author magnifies the high vocation of the missionary and emphasizes the practical truth that it is always and only *Christ-like living* which wins men to Christ. An illustration of this is given in the story of a young Japanese who, calling on a clergyman, asked abruptly: "Sir, can you tell me how to find the beautiful life?"

"Have you read the Bible?"

"Yes, sir; but I don't like the Bible."



Daniel McGilvary

From *A Half Century Among the Lao of Siam.*

"Have you ever been to church?"

"Yes, but I do not like the church. I do not want your religion. Many of your people cheat and tell lies, yet they

are all called Christians. I cannot tell what it is that I want. I call it the beautiful life."

"Where did you hear about it?"

"I never heard about it, but I have seen it. There was a man in a boarding house soon after I landed, poor and old, not educated like myself, who am a student of the great universities; a poor man he was, a carpenter, but he had what all my life I have wanted. I never saw it in my own country; I call it the beautiful life. How can I find it? This old man went about helping everybody; he was always happy; he never thought about himself. I watched him all the time for three weeks. I have seen some other people who have had it. I do not know what it is. It cannot be your religion, because you do not all have it."

The minister told him very simply the story of the one perfectly beautiful life, and gave him a copy of the New Testament.

"Can you not give me a more modern book? You know the Japanese are very up-to-date."

"No. It is the one book you need. Study it and pray that light may be given you to live this beautiful life, which is Christ living in you."

Two years later the young man called again. His message was already written on his radiant face.

"Sir, I have found the beautiful life; I have found Jesus!" Then he returned to tell his own people of that life.

Many authorities are cited to the effect that the missionaries' *creed* is of vital importance. Nearly all are agreed that any man bringing the theories of the advanced German school, ruling out the supernatural element from the Scriptures, questioning the personal existence of any of the Old Testament saints, or the virgin birth of our Lord, could find no foothold for work among Mohammedans. For a man to raise doubts about the verbal inspiration of the Book he calls sacred would be utterly repellant to the Oriental mind and would open wide the door to atheism. Go to the holder of the Koran—thou latter-day critic — consider — and be wise! *A. F. B. K.*

The Chinese Revolution, by Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D.D. Published by the Student Volunteer Movement. Price, 75c.

Any young person, or older one, who begins this book will not need to be told that he *ought* to read it. Dr. Brown does not pretend to give an exhaustive account of the details of the Revolution, its causes and effects. There has been as yet no opportunity for viewing the great upheaval in its correct historical perspective. But the author gives a clear outline of causes leading up to it, of its development and progress, and of some of the immediate results. In visits to China, Dr. Brown has had every facility for close and keen study of conditions, political, social and religious. He has also been for years in most intimate association with those who are at work there. His broad, sane observation is allied to a ready humor which illuminates almost every page. Space limits forbid our quoting, but we may mention among many interesting points touched upon: the growth of international acquaintance; the succeeding phases of our intercourse with China; the missionary as a trade producer; influence of foreigners in changing the Chinese order of living; the hostility of a certain class of foreigners to the missionaries; the new phrases in the Chinese vocabulary; the Chinese and the American mob; shrewd expressions of Chinese opinions of Americans at home, etc.

Calvin Wilson Mateer; Forty-five Years a Missionary in Shantung, China. By Daniel W. Fisher. The Westminster Press.

Character Building in China, the Life Story of Julia Brown Mateer, by Robert McCheyne Mateer. F. H. Revell Co.

WHEN they were on their wedding journey, with the prospect before them of a quiet pastorate among friends and neighbors, Calvin Mateer announced to his wife that he had just heard that the Board had decided to appoint him a missionary to China. The young wife,

twenty-four years old, exclaimed at once: "Oh, I am so glad!" From that time until Mrs. Mateer went home, thirty-six years afterward, and in that spirit, the two were together, working, praying and suffering for China. We seem to go back into what is almost a different world in the chronicle of the early years of these two strong workers. Though far apart, they were growing spiritually along the same lines, with intense desire for intellectual development, not from worldly motives but from the purpose to bring a perfect offering, with calm disregard of the toil and self-sacrifice necessary to accomplish their purpose; with a devotion and consecration which seem marvelous in such young people, the two were developing until their lives were merged and they together put their hands to the plough from which they never turned back.

It is most interesting to read from different points of view the accounts of their going out; the six months' voyage with all its discomforts and risks, during which, nevertheless, Mrs. Mateer made out a schedule of study including such volumes as *Rollin's History, The Reformation in the Time of Calvin,* Alexander's *Moral Science,* and *The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation;* the necessity of beginning at the very foundation in making a home in China, with no quarters but an end of an abandoned heathen temple, making with their own hands the simplest necessities, and at the same time prosecuting their studies in that most difficult language in which they both became finished scholars; their settling down to "the persistent, steady, hard pull of educational work;" the progressive work in what was begun as a little school with six boys and has developed into the fine Shantung College, sending its graduates all over the Empire as teachers and preachers. Though never having the joy of motherhood, to the school-boys Mrs. Mateer was mother, teacher, doctor, nurse. Her hardships, struggles and privations and her good cheer in the face of them all, even with impaired health almost from the first, form a record which shows, as Dr. Speer says in the preface, that she "belonged to the old, heroic school which did hard things without making any fuss." Such a chronicle as this of two splendid lives wholly given to the service of God and humanity must stir many hearts to renewed and more real consecration, more ungrudging giving of the best without thought of earthly reward.

MRS. CALVIN MATEER.

The Education of Women in China, by Margaret E. Burton. F. H. Revell Co.

When, as happened last May, Chinese women students walk in the Woman's Suffrage parade in New York City, and suffrage leaders quote Chinese women in defense of their political theories, it begins to open the eyes of American women to the fact that China has moved indeed. The thoughtful will ask how such results have come. What has roused the women of China from their centuries-long ignorance and seclusion and brought them to the place where they are fitted to demand and secure political recognition in their new republican government? This question finds its answer in Miss Burton's recent thorough and interesting study of *The Education of Women in China.*

Before 1842 the seclusion of China's

women was unbroken, and although, as Miss Burton tells us, the earliest book ever written on the subject of women's education was written nearly eighteen centuries ago by a Chinese woman, Lady Tsao, yet the tone of the book and the nature of the education may be gathered from the words of Confucius, "Women are as different from men as earth is from heaven. . . . The aim of female education, therefore, is perfect submission, not cultivation and development of the mind."

The two chapters, "The Day of Small Beginnings," and "The Period of Gradual Growth," tell the whole wonderful story of growth and change, from the days when the few scholars were foundlings or outcasts and had to be paid to come to school, to the time when the daughters of wealthy families began to flock to the mission schools, paying their own expenses, and the curriculum, originally very simple, had to be enlarged to include all the Western sciences. The establishment and growth of government and gentry schools, as a result of mission school work, is one of the most interesting features of this unique educational movement. This attitude on the part of the Chinese themselves only adds to the weight and responsibility of the mission schools, for nowhere else can an adequate teaching force be found for the Chinese schools.

Miss Burton's chapter on the "Women of Christian Schools" alone would convince the reader that the effort has been eminently worth while. What Chinese women have done, Chinese women in larger numbers can do if given the opportunity. More schools, better buildings, more thoroughly trained teachers, high schools, and, above all, colleges for women, are urgent needs. "To give Christian training directly to many, and indirectly to many more, of the young women who are to be the mothers and teachers of the great new China, is to invest life or money in a way that will yield the richest of returns."

K. H. V. W.

South American Problems, by Robert E. Speer. Student Volunteer Movement, New York.

In a compact little volume of about 250 pages Dr. Speer accomplishes the tremendous task of presenting to his readers the history, conditions, problems, and future of a continent. No one but Dr. Speer could make such a compilation of facts interesting, but it is this very accumulation of fact upon fact that makes this volume convincing. There has been too much vague thinking and too little knowledge in our consideration of South American conditions and the relation of the Protestant churches to them. Many of us have argued that already South America is a Christian continent, and the sending of Protestant missionaries is an intrusion and an insult. This line of thinking Mr. Speer's volume utterly shatters. The facts he gives are bitter ones, but by their very bitterness convincing. They reveal hideous immorality, ignorance, superstition and vice in the hearts of the people and of their leaders, both political and spiritual. So well proven are these facts that there is no room left for doubt.

The book rings with denunciation of the South American branch of the Roman Catholic Church, but Dr. Speer's kindly sympathy does not allow him to overlook the strength of the great Roman Church as it is developed in purer form here at home. He justifies Protestant work in South America in telling arguments, such as: The fact that wherever Protestants have gone, it has been in response to a call from the native people themselves; that the influence of the Roman Church is not for righteousness and spirituality; that that church itself needs the purifying effect of a Protestant environment, such as it has shown the benefit from in this country; that the Protestant movement is not proselytism but an educational and moral propaganda, and that "the Latin-American States need the type of character which only a strong evangelical religion can produce."

WOMEN DOCTORS AND NURSES UNDER DR. MARY H. FULTON, DAVID GREGG HOSPITAL, CANTON.

From *China's New Day.*

Mr. Speer is clear-seeing enough to realize that this Protestant effort cannot fail to meet with hostility from the Catholic Church in South America, but believes that even so it is the duty of the Protestant Church to go forward, in a spirit of good-will and friendliness, and "offer all the help which Christian sympathy and service can give to the warm-hearted, generous people wrestling with great problems beneath the stars of the far Southern skies."

K. H. V. W.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Revolt of Sundaramma. F. H. Revell Co.

Mission Problems in Japan. Reformed Church Board of Publication.

The Student Volunteer Movement After Twenty-five Years; The Youngest King, by Robert Hamill Nassau; *Recitations and Dialogues for the Sunday-school; A Christian's Habits,* by Robert E. Speer; *With You Always,* by Courtenay H. Fenn, D.D. From the Westminster Press, Philadelphia.

Women of Ancient Israel. Young Women's Christian Association.

The Story of the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, by Charles Foster. Foster Publishing Co., Philadelphia. A new edition of a time-honored publication. More than a million copies of this book have been sold. Many of us remember from years gone by its simple narrative, largely in the words of the Bible, and the joy of its numerous pictures to look at on long, quiet Sunday afternoons—old-fashioned Sundays, when no one ever thought of going out in a motor car to play golf!

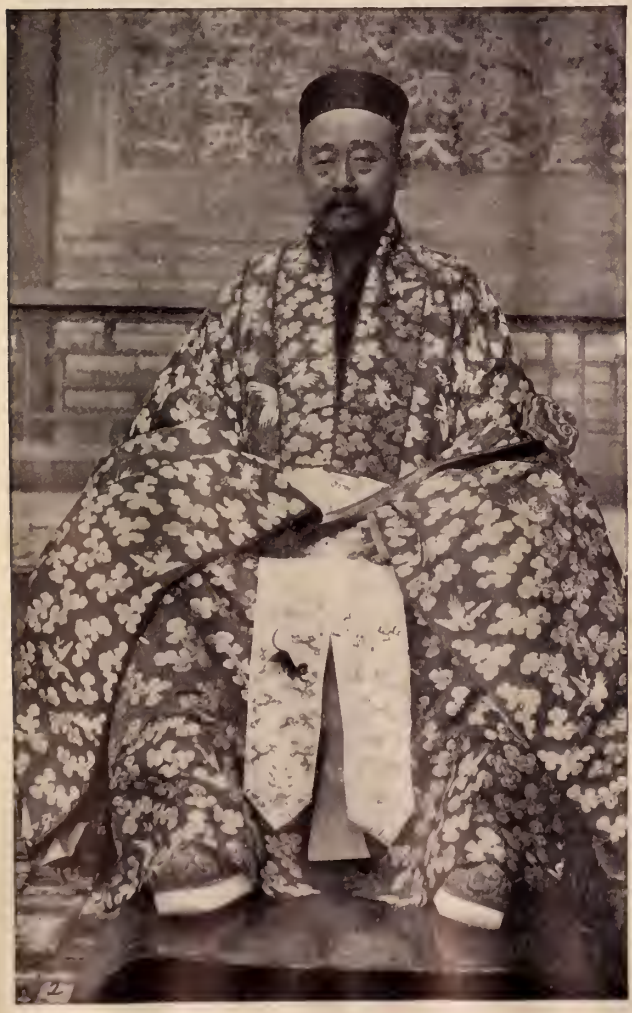
The Moslem World is a quarterly review of current events, literature and thought among Mohammedans, and of Christian Missions in Moslem lands. Its authoritative character is well indicated by the mere statement that its editor is Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D. Many eyes are turned now toward Islam, its patent and its subtler errors, and its aggressive missionary spirit. This periodical is a link between the students at home and the workers among the followers of this faith. It is most valuable for reading and for reference, and might with advantage be used by private subscribers and kept on file in church and public libraries. Subscriptions are taken by F. H. Revell Co., 158 Fifth Avenue, New York.

China's New Day, I. T. Headland, D.D., United Study of Missions Series.

THE exceptionally timely publication of the new text-book makes its point of view particularly valuable. It treats thoroughly the *new* China, dwelling on the past only for its influence on the present and future. Starting with a chapter on "The Break With the Past," the author indicates briefly the rapid evolution and revolution through which the country is passing.

The expansion of China along industrial and educational lines seems almost unbelievable, and when we come to the consideration of "The Chinese Woman," we find that here, too, old conditions have been overthrown. In every line—medical, educational, literary—China is demanding advance and eager to accept Western methods and knowledge. The closing chapter on "The Printed Page" stresses the Chinese trait of reverence for any literature whatever, and the wide scope of the influence which this trait opens for Christian publications. The book is an authoritative presentation of the China of to-day, and though it bears traces of haste in arrangement, the outline would prove easy to follow in study, and the subject matter, taken in conjunction with the questions and bibliography, stimulating to further individual work.

The general impression left is perhaps more optimistic than the author intended. The "new day" is painted in such roseate colors that there seems little left to be accomplished. The government appears to be progressive and benevolent, the school system well organized and the chapter concerning the status of woman might even supply a weapon or two for the up-to-date suffragist. To make such hopeful statements inspiring to action the element of appeal should, perhaps, have been stronger.



TAOIST PRIEST.
From *China's New Day*.

The missionary spirit is best aroused by difficulties, and if the tremendous opportunities in work still left undone had been granted more space and more stirring phraseology the book would have been more forceful. But these elements are supplied by other and supplementary works on China, and the value of this very recent and authoritative account of actual present-day conditions is not underestimated. It will prove not only interesting, but stimulating to study and discussion in class and to individual work. The illustrations are well chosen, and the quotations selected from other authors bring a wide variety of different points of view to bear upon the subjects taken up. *G. E.*

ONE DAY some women were talking of persons possessed of devils. I said: "Jesus has power over all evil spirits." Mrs. Li at once turned to the place and read about the casting out of the legion of devils. "There," said she, "there were devils enough in that man to possess two thousand swine, yet Jesus commanded them in *one sentence*, and they all left him!"

—*Julia Brown Mateer.*

CHANGES IN THE MISSIONARY FORCE

The address of Rev. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor is now Darlington, Ind.

ARRIVALS:

At Vancouver, B. C., June.—Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Shellman of Siam.
At Vancouver, B. C., June.—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Yerkes of China.
At Vancouver, B. C., June.—Dr. C. F. Johnson, Tsinanfu, China. Address 1420 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.
At Vancouver, B. C., June.—Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Johnson, of Peking, China. Address 541 Lexington Ave., New York.
In Germany.—Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Roys, of Wei Hsien, China. Address till Oct. 1st, 151 Highbury, New Park, London, N.
At New York, June.—Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Browning, of Santiago, Chile. Address, Lyons, Kansas.

DEPARTURES:

From New York, June 15, Miss Christine Sudermann; Rev. Arnold Loewe; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carr, to join the Africa Mission.
From New York, June 15, Miss Jean K. Mackenzie, returning to West Africa.
From New York, June 20, Rev. W. A. Waddell, D.D., returning to Brazil.
From New York, June 22, Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Candor, returning to Colombia, S. A.
From New York, June 26, Rev. and Mrs. O. J. Hardin, returning to Syria.
From New York, June 29, Rev. and Mrs. Jacob A. Ries, Jr., Mr. Ries returning to and Mrs. Ries joining the West Africa Mission.
From New York, June 29, Rev. F. N. Jessup, returning to the West Persia Mission.

RESIGNATION:

Miss Cora Bartlett of East Persia Mission. Appointed 1904.

DEATHS:

June 3, at Tsinanfu, China, Rev. Wm. B. Hamilton, D.D., of typhus fever.
May 12, at Kasauli, Mrs. E. P. Newton of the Punjab Mission. Appointed 1873.

THE NEW CHINA

MARGARET E. SANGSTER

LORD GOD, whom all the hosts of heaven with eager speed obey,
Lord God, with whom a thousand years are as a fleeting day,
Thou sendest us another dawn, the gates of morning lift
With smiting flash of lightning and with rolling thunder drift,
The ancient idols totter, and the age-long slumber breaks,
The while, by pangs of travail rent, a nation new-born wakes.

O Christ, who once in Galilee came walking o'er the wave,
Be strong to still the tumult, be swift to rule and save.
Be with the man who leads the van, be with the hearts that cry,
In agony and weariness, for help from Thee, Most High.
Beneath Thy banner of the Cross, O gracious Prince of Peace,
Let China's teeming millions find from woe and war surcease.

Let not the Christian peoples fall like wolves upon their prey,
Forbid the shame that in Thy name may Mammon plot this day.
May clouds of prayer like incense rise unto the throne above.
May many a contrite sacrifice be blest in Thy great love.
Let deepest darkness flee before the cleansing light divine.
O Sun that hath no setting, make haste, arise and shine.

Forgive us for our little faith, O Man of Nazareth,
Forgive us for our feeble doubts, O Lord of life and death,
Thy glory floods the firmament, the earth is all aflame,
The army of the living God is marching in Thy name.
The midnight wanes, the morning comes, the shadows flee away,
A new-born nation rises in the splendid East this day.

—*Selected.*

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

SOUTH AMERICA

Mrs. T. S. Pond writes from Caracas, Venezuela: You can scarcely understand what a rare privilege it is to us to meet with those who care for the things of the Kingdom.

On the 23rd of March we had a visit from a member of our Board, Dr. Cobb, with his wife. We had fully expected they would spend the night with us, but, much to their disappointment and ours, they could not do so, because of quarantine at next port should any passenger remain over night on shore. The tourists saw the city well cleaned up for the reception of Secretary Knox. No one would have said from this appearance of Caracas that its sanitary condition was such that if one person from the tourist's steamer remained over night in it the whole party would be quarantined for a week at the next port. But we who can see behind the outside into the unsanitary homes, where there is no drainage at all, know that close by the fine residence, with its modern bathroom and plumbing, occupied by the Knox party, there are houses where are yellow fever and smallpox, dirt, hunger and misery. Caracas is now returning to its normal condition, with unswept streets, and we are hoping for the long-delayed rains to cleanse them and to increase the water supply.

I am sure you would rejoice with us if you could know how beautifully the work on our new church is progressing. It seems as if the Lord's hand had been in it all from the beginning. The work is being well done so that it will withstand earthquakes. The walls are of concrete, thick and solid, with iron rods interlaced all through them. The doors are being made of solid mahogany, a wood that is never eaten by insects and lasts forever.

CHINA

Rev. C. E. Patton writes from Ko Chau:

The Revolution in Ko Chau, like a midsummer storm, has come and gone. I have been back for some time, and have traveled over all the field once and some parts twice. Everywhere quiet and order prevails, despite the absence of officials, except for robbery, petty thieving and private revenge. These are so usual, however, as to make this period but little different from the ordinary.

Elder Leung was out with me itinerating for eleven days without compensation, besides three other elders for shorter periods. We were caught in rain storms twice, and drenched; forded streams three times almost over the pony's back, and had wet feet every day on the road, and every hour of the day. Once the pony broke through the flimsy wooden bridge. His hind foot caught and held him struggling in the water.

Once, the bridge being but a foot-log, the coolie tried to ride the pony across the muddy stream. His first step let the pony drop almost out of sight, upon which he scrambled back ashore. The coolie then plunged in and swam across, leading the pony, who willingly followed. We had stopped before the Chan Lung chapel door, and while greeting the waiting preacher, the pony, taking this for granted as his destination, calmly entered the door and proceeded up the aisle between the pews. Do not be shocked! This is his usual entrance, though usually not unconducted. There being in a Chinese building in most cases but one entrance, the pony is led through the meeting place on into some inner quarters, where he finds his accommodation. He is somewhat of a privileged character.

Some of the questions asked by attendants at an early meeting held at Shek Shing City, it was our first meeting there: Whence God? How did Satan arise? What is the meaning of the name "Christ"? How can it be said that God gives us our daily bread? Why was it necessary for Jesus to die? Meaning of grape juice drinking? If this religion has existed so long, why has our country never had it before? Difference between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic?

INDIA

Dr. Jessie R. Carleton writes from Kasauli Hills:

There is always a variety in hospital work if one could but put it down on the spot. There was the old Brahmin woman with no friends, who would make any excuse to get admitted. She sat all day on her bed sewing cloth purses for a living, expecting us to furnish the scraps and the thread. Not to get well was her aim, so she would quietly throw away her medicine, and we finally sent her off. She periodically returns.

A mother-in-law brought a bride of thirteen for an operation—a lovely girl, the third wife. Her husband wrote to say that his other wives were fools, and he wanted us to educate this one. We could put her in the new middle school, as her father had gone all around the building and found it had high walls, and the gates closed. He would give us six months to educate her. There was another lovely young girl who was in a

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF NEGLECT.

An aunt had found her and brought her at once. We kept her months. Her husband did not want her if the result should be lameness. We all worked hard, and she pulled around. She walked over to the bungalow to say goodbye, full of happiness. We taught her all we could, and the Ludhiana nurse had prayers with her daily. Such an experience they can not forget through life. Her aunt was fine, so courageous. I find more to admire in Indian women than in men. We see now the result of education on them. The result is a perfectly charming and fascinating being. When all are educated what a community this will be!

With Presbyterian Young People

"What are you going to do next?" This question is asked of countless young women now leaving high school and college, and they are gravely considering its answer. Some of them should answer definitely, "Prepare myself to go to China to teach a kindergarten and to train Chinese young women to do the same work."

There is a peculiar fascination about young people's work, as it lays splendid foundations for the future of those who will be the leaders of the Church. We always study young people with an eye to the potentialities that lie within them, and realizing their tremendous importance to the missionary work; first, to carry on the women's societies; second, to furnish volunteers for the field, which depends entirely upon the young for its recruits; third, to give us of their enthusiasm, boundless energy, and faith in possibilities.

California C. E.'s have a proud record this past year, being first on the Membership Campaign list of the United Society for a gain of over one hundred societies, and also for the largest gain in membership. Over four thousand attended the Santa Ana Convention. The mission study classes were better arranged than ever before, and a great array of facts and figures were presented in charts and maps.

We are realizing as never before the importance of intermediate societies and have carried on with signal success an active campaign to increase their interest. Out of 3,700 California intermediate members, 1,200 joined the Church last year. We must pray for their interest in our missionary work. One great gain to the work has been the formation of many prayer-circles in the high schools, which take up the missionary work also as an object of prayer. We cannot too highly commend these prayer-circles, which are held after school closes.

The semi-annual meetings held by the young people with the presbyterial societies are very successful. They are held at four P. M., with conference followed by supper, are well attended, and much good is done in these semi-social gatherings.

Jennie Partridge,
Young People's Secretary.

Our Endeavorers have been wide awake to the needs of Christian Endeavor, as they should be, but often forgetful of their own church claims. So we are sounding loud

"DENOMINATIONAL LOYALTY!"

They are eagerly adopting that slogan. In many of our organizations every phase of Christian Endeavor is well rounded out, and while Fort Smith is perhaps leading in the Efficiency Campaign, the young people all over the State of Arkansas are striving to do more efficient work.

Mrs. G. W. Neal.

We are trying to have denominational young people's rallies held in every presbytery in Missouri. Kansas City and St. Joseph hold them three times a year. At St. Joseph we had the young people from our five Presbyterian churches, and also from one of those in the country north of us. The Rev. D. M. Clagett gave a rousing address on "Responsibility of young people to denominational mission work." Pledge blanks were shown and fully explained, and the young people urged to fill out and return them. A social hour followed. *Mrs. A. A. Elliott.*

Thank God not only for our new missionaries but for the mothers who let them go. One of the band going this summer, a young and beautiful girl, is the only daughter of a widowed mother. She and her mother are agreed that she is called and must go. When one said to her, "I hope you will be happy there," she replied simply, "I have not thought of that. I do not seek happiness. I want just to do what is right and be a help."

HOME DEPARTMENT

SAD NEWS FROM PORTLAND, OREGON

IT seemed hardly credible when the wires flashed the word that Mrs. H. C. Campbell, "beloved new president of the North Pacific Board," was called home on June 29th. She was stricken with paralysis on the train while *en route* for her home with her husband, who had been a delegate to the Chicago Convention. Mrs. Campbell was taken to a hospital in Salt Lake City, where she passed away. Her loss is an overwhelming one to her associates, who had rejoiced to find a leader of such varied gifts, inspiring influence and complete consecration. Their grief is shared by many, many friends in this country and on the foreign field who had felt the inspiration of Mrs. Campbell's Christian character. A very recent picture of her, taken especially for WOMAN'S WORK, appeared on p. 161 of our July number.—EDITOR.

CONFERENCE JOTTINGS

OUR READERS will like to see a few of the sparks struck out by the firm, true blows of the speakers at the June conference with new missionaries. It was bright, fresh weather; there were fifty-five new missionaries; they held sweet converse together as well as with their friends of the Boards; they had a trip round the city in a sightseeing yacht, a dinner with the Presbyterian Union, a reception with the New York Board, many hospitalities and friendly recognitions.

"This is a *school* of prophets and apostles. At a school each pupil must be regular and prompt. Lessons which may be learned here might otherwise have to be learned under much less favorable circumstances and surroundings. *Professor* White will speak to you on the Motive Power."

"Motive must have deep roots. Philanthropy, to spread the benefits of civilization—these are but inadequate motives. . . . It is only as you see in the composite face of the Chinese, the Hindu, the Japanese, the African, the Face of our Christ, that the call is really compelling."

"Methods and equipment must be thorough and adequate—it is no use to hitch to the Twentieth Century Limited a child's toy engine."

"Eliminating for the purpose of clear thought all subordinate aims . . . the missionary's purpose should be to make Christ known to the world. If you tell the story so that you or your friends can understand it, that is not enough. Can you tell it so that it will be a clear conception to the mind of a Persian? so that the deep inner spiritual consciousness of a Korean can grasp it?"

"The Women's Boards are not just money-raising machines, nor social mediums to keep in close touch with the personal side of missionary life—they are machines for the transmission of power!"

"The missionary is not sent to promulgate his denomination, but to teach Christianity."

"Reason tells us what is right; conscience tells us to *do* what is right."

"Climate is not such a bugbear as some make it. Our representatives have lived in Africa for over fifty years because they were intelligently careful."

"Take care of your body. Nothing hinders success like dying."

"Take heed to *thyself;* you may work eighteen hours a day and you yourself be a castaway. It is not only what are you doing? but what are you?"

" 'Adam, where art *thou?*' 'Keep

thyself.' You are not to be judged by statistics but by character. We touch the button and the light floods the room; how long would the touch produce that effect if the care of the dynamo were neglected?"

"You must be first Martha, and then Mary. The Western settler who can not escape the coming cyclone by fleeing to a mountain builds a dugout—if you have no mountain for prayer and meditation, at least have a dugout."

OUR "MISSIONARY BABY"

Is it not the pleasure, as well as the duty, of every member of the Missionary Society to provide at least one new subscriber for *Over Sea and Land?* She who does this little for the sake of mission work will be doubly repaid in the pleasure as well as the information the magazine will give to the child for whom the subscription is ordered. *Over Sea and Land* might be called the "missionary baby" of the Presbyterian Church. This "baby" is the property of every woman in the church and is dependent upon her for support. Twenty-five cents a year is but a trifle more than two cents a month. Is there any member of a missionary society anywhere who cannot afford this small expense for the sake of the cause in which she is interested? Is there any member of a missionary society who does not love the work well enough to advertise the magazine among her friends? Perhaps this seems a small thing to do, but it is a wonderful small thing when it interests the children in the work that is being accomplished by their own church—preparing them to be the supporters of the missions of tomorrow.

Who will rally to the support of the magazine baby?

We wonder if correspondents who send to Woman's Work for literature realize the expense and work which they cause in the office of the magazine? None of these orders can be filled here—the magazine has no literature except what is given in its own columns. Formerly the orders were copied, the exact amount required to fill them made, and they were sent to the Literature Office of the New York Board, whence they were sent to the Headquarters of the Board to which the remitter belonged. Now the New York Board, not unreasonably, protests against having this extra work and expense. It is, therefore, necessary for the order to be copied in this office and mailed with money to the place where it belongs. Not to speak of the expense of postage, the time this takes is a very serious item. At the busy season it would almost necessitate the services of an additional clerk.

THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION

"That they may know from the rising of the sun and from the west that there is none beside Me." (Is. 45:6.)

This was the aspiration of the little group of about a hundred missionaries who gathered for the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the International Missionary Union at Clifton Springs about the first of June. The sanatorium there entertains all foreign missionaries at home on furlough or retired for a week every year, that they may meet for spiritual refreshment and mutual encouragement, and for the information of those who live near or come for the meetings.

The shadow of a great loss has fallen on them this year in the death of their first and only president, Dr. J. T. Gracey, missionary to India in the early days, but better known as a strong upholder of foreign missions on this side of the water.

Nineteen of the members of the union were commemorated in the memorial service for members departed during the year. Among them were several veterans, such as Dr. Hepburn, of Ja-

pan; Dr. Baldwin, of Foochow, and Drs. McGilvary and Wilson, of Laos.

But the faces of those gathered here were chiefly turned toward the rising sun, whose rays are seen in every Eastern land.

The unrest in heathen lands was the general topic; the unrest of India; the constitutional movements in Turkey and Persia, and the stupendous changes taking place in the largest and oldest country of the world. Another topic was the stirring in Moslem lands, especially the propaganda in Africa, where there is a conflict on between Moslem and Christian missionaries for the spiritual conquest of the pagan tribes.

Opportunity was a favorite word with the speakers in public and in private; opportunities past and lost, and opportunities present but fleeting. There was the great opportunity in Japan thirty or forty years ago, only partially utilized. Japan was then going through the crisis now on in China, and was in a plastic state. She might by this time have been a practically Christian nation had our Christian churches been awake.

Twenty years ago there was a brief period when Egypt and England controlled Soudan, and General Gordon would have welcomed the missionaries, and the terrible reverses in which he lost his life might have been averted, but Christian people were not on the alert for opportunity. Sixty years ago there was the great Tai-ping rebellion, which was nearly successful, under able and devoted leaders, with imperfect Christian ideas but capable of being molded in the early stages of the movement, had there been Christian missionaries ready to take advantage of that opportunity.

So now there are greater opportunities offered to the Church of God to answer the petition our Saviour taught us, and bring in the kingdom of God. What are American and Canadian churches going to do about it?

An extended report of this inspiring meeting may be found in the *Missionary Index*, published by the I. M. U.; price, twenty-five cents, to be obtained from Mrs. H. Bostwick, The Sanatorium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Day by day, for a full week we have met here missionaries from all lands and of many Christian communions, and the heart-to-heart talks which inspire and encourage missionaries from the field, ancient veterans now retired, and those in the homeland who are the backbone of the missionary movement, can not be put down in print.

(Mrs. R. E.) Louise Parsons Abbey.

Formerly of Nanking, China.

WHAT IS THE USE OF PRINTED REPORTS?

WE hear much now of business efficiency. In many enterprises the various agencies are being brought to the bar; the inefficient are eliminated; the efficient are co-ordinated so as to prevent duplication. Attention is being called to the advantage of applying the same principle to the management of the home. A series of articles on Home Efficiency has recently excited widespread interest. While these ideas are in the air, it is a good time to look into the working of our organized missionary activities to see if we are using to the full the existing agencies or if there is, anywhere, a loss of efficiency by our overlooking what we have and seeking something else to take its place.

One of the questions of administration that comes up most frequently at the biennial meetings regards the reports.

"DO YOU USE THE ANNUAL REPORTS?" is perennially asked from headquarters. "Is the labor and expense of their circulation justified?" One who desired data from all the presbyterial societies of her Synod, on asking for the various annual reports, was told, in several instances, "We no longer print our an-

nual reports. They were so little used that we thought the money could be better expended." And it certainly could be if the reports are generally consigned to the waste-paper basket. But the few persons who use them at all depend greatly upon them, and are decided in their expression of the necessity of printing annual reports of all our missionary organizations, and that much inefficient work and multiplication of labor comes from the fact that the officers of our auxiliaries and young people's societies

DO NOT MAKE USE

of the information therein contained.

In the fine organization of our Women's Boards, each phase of the work is committed to a carefully selected woman who makes a specialty of that particular department. These departments, with the names of the appropriate persons to address, are printed in large type on the last page of the reports of the Women's Boards. An inexperienced officer, by consulting this column, can not only find the person to supply her present need, but will see suggestions of other helps, such as missionary letters and traveling libraries, of which, perhaps, she had not thought. But very frequently, while the secretaries are ready to give help, the one needing it delays and lingers because she "does not know to whom to write." Still oftener, she will

ADDRESS THE WRONG PERSON.

Desiring the services of a speaker, she is likely to make her want known to the president. If she wishes information about the Westminster Guild, she may address some member of the Board, whom she has happened to meet. How much trouble and loss of opportunity these inaccuracies occasion, only the members of the Board know.

The importance of having at hand the reports of the synodical and presbyterial societies, with the correct names and addresses of officers, is quite as great. Money that should be in circulation lies idle while the newly appointed treasurer of band or young people's society is vaguely inquiring to whom it should be sent.

"Special Objects" are generally assigned with the idea of increasing interest by appealing to the sense of proprietorship, yet how frequently is this aim defeated by uncertainty of information; though there might always be at hand, in the Reports of the Women's Boards and of the presbyterial societies, a definite list of the missionaries supported by each presbytery, and of those that belong exclusively to the young people's societies.

Auxiliaries are sometimes stimulated to greater effort by seeing their gifts reported in cold print. Particularly is this the case when they have been less liberal than neighboring churches of similar resources.

From the reports of the secretaries of literature may be gathered suggestions that will increase the circulation of the magazines, the names of new books and leaflets, and other valuable matter relating to that branch of the work. Through the reports of the corresponding secretaries, we may profit by the experiences of other societies. Every one who is attempting similar work should read the reports on Mission study classes and bands, made to her own Board and presbyterial society.

It has been found a good plan when the reports come to hand, to look them over *at once* and mark the matters of special interest to our own auxiliary, to present these at the next meeting, and then to put the report in an available place for constant reference.

The Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions to the General Assembly is not generally circulated among the women of the Church, but access may be had to it in every pastor's study. It contains the outstanding facts of the year's work in every country under the care of the Board. It forms an admirable basis for the presentation of a particular mission field, and is invaluable as a test of the accuracy of miscellaneous information

A large amount of time and means and intelligence is expended upon the preparation and circulation of all these reports. Will it not promote greater efficiency if we train ourselves and those who work with us to use our missionary reports for the purposes for which they are intended?

(*Mrs. S.*) *Mary Latané McLanahan.*

ROBERT W. CARTER, M.D., writes to the New York Board:

May I have the privilege of thanking the generous givers of the funds for the erection of a hospital in this far-off corner of the Kingdom? As you perhaps know, the question of the place where the hospital is to be located is still under discussion. The Province of Albay presents strong claims for it. The utmost care should be taken of such a gift that it be used in the place where it can do the best work for the Master.

Wherever it may be erected, the hospital will surely have a wonderful opportunity of witnessing for the Good Physician, and I sincerely hope that I may have the honor of being used therein to follow in His footsteps and to do what I can for His people here. I send heartfelt thanks to all of you for your interest in the work and ask your constant prayers for God's blessing upon this new enterprise. . .

DUMAGUETE, P. I.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

From Philadelphia

Regular meetings of the Society discontinued until September 17th.

TOPICS FOR PRAYER: *More faith in God's power and willingness to fulfill all His promises. Japanese and Chinese in the United States.*

THE MISSION Study Secretaries' Conference was held in New York on the afternoons of June 10-12, giving the secretaries the opportunity of attending the conference of the Board with the newly-appointed missionaries in the morning.

MR. B. C. MILLIKIN led an inspiring conference, and Dr. T. H. P. Sailer gave a most helpful address on "How to Study Missions." One synodical and ten presbyterial mission study secretaries were present with several guests from the Women's Boards of New York.

TOPICS discussed were: "Methods of Work," "Plans for the Movement for New China," and "How to Study China's New Day." Every one in attendance felt the help and inspiration of meeting together, and all separated with a new vigor and a deeper consecration for the work.

LIST of leaflets for the study of *China's New Day* will be ready July 16th. *Helps* for the study, by Dr. Sailer, September 21st.

GUESTS for the month were Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Candor, Bogota, Colombia; Miss Mary P. Forman, India, and Miss Mary E. Lewis, Persia.

WE had the pleasure also of having seven of our newly-appointed missionaries with us—Miss Bertha Mercer, Siam; Mr. and Mrs. Hartzell, Laos; Miss Jessie Rodgers, Korea; Miss Eleanor Nicely, Africa; Miss Marion Oskamp, Peking; Miss Maud Sechrist, West Persia, and Miss Jessie Garmon, Persia. At the luncheon which followed the Foreign Secretaries had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their future correspondents.

DURING Miss Hodge's absence Mrs. William Watters will be acting president.

AUGUST LEAFLETS: *Outlook for the Coming Year; The Movement for New China; China's Awakening; Suggested Plans for Presbyterial and Auxiliary Societies; List of Useful Leaflets*, all free.

NEW LEAFLETS: *Historical Sketches of China and India* (revised), 3 cts., 30 cts. per doz.; *A Remarkable Letter*, 1 ct.; *The Woman Who Came at Night*, 2 cts.; *Hospitals in Korea*, 3 cts.; *What to Teach the Children*, 2 cts.; *Responsive Praise Service*, 1 ct.; *The King's Highway*, 1 ct.

From Chicago

Meetings at Room 48, 509 South Wabash Avenue, every Friday at 10 A. M. Visitors welcome.

THE Forty-first Annual Report has been mailed to all synodical and presbyterial officers, secretaries of local societies, life and honorary members whose addresses we have, also to our missionaries. Will any one who is entitled to a Report and has not received it kindly notify the office?

A LETTER to young people's secretaries, both synodical and presbyterial, has been sent by the Board Secretary.

LETTERS from missionaries are being sent to presbyterial secretaries for distribution to local societies. They are earnestly urged to see that these are forwarded at once.

WHAT shall our Board do for the crisis in China now? It was moved in Executive Session: "As a Board we undertake to do some special work for China." The matter was put into the hands of a committee. A letter or leaflet will be sent to our constituency in the near future.

AMONG the missionaries lately heard here have been Rev. F. A. Steven, of the China Inland Mission; Dr. and Mrs. Whiting and Dr. H. G. Underwood, of Korea; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker and Mrs. Robert M. Ross, of Lien Chow, China. The latter reports the woman's hospital there filled with 250 women and children refugees, such a household as, she was sure, "would delight the heart of Dr. Eleanor Chesnut, whose successor is like a mother to both babies and mothers."

THE new secretary for India read one Friday morning messages from former correspondents of Miss Halsey regarding her homegoing that "spoke to our hearts;" among them Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Forman, Misses Jenks, Downs, Given and Patterson.

DURING the same hour Mrs. Engstrom brought stimulating accounts from Michigan, a State from which more than seven per cent.

of our missionaries have gone, more than half of them to India. In her tour as field secretary through four of the presbyterial societies she was cheered by cordial hospitality and prompt, efficient co-operation. She longs for that "helping together in prayer" which shall make her message effective everywhere to impress all her hearers with their own responsibility concerning the world's salvation.

Mrs. A. M. Cunningham of China suggests as a good "habit" to form, that of buying remnants of calico when shopping—"anything from one and a half to four yards long. It would be such a comfort to be able to give material for a garment when the children are so poor and untidy, without having to buy it here. We fear to encourage a dependent spirit, but a bit of a gift from home would be appreciated and no harm done;"—addressing by Parcels Post to Peking. Sunday-school primary picture-rolls are needed by Miss K. L. Schaeffer, Hoihow, China, via Hong-Kong; also by Miss H. M. Ashby, Etah, U. P., India. Mrs. G. S. McCune, Syen Chyun, who has so faithfully stood by the pupils of our own Miss Chase during her enforced absence, "would like to visit some scrap-bags and get quilt pieces, not cut, but in the scrap. The cutting means employment for some one, as well as the sewing."

New Publications: *Foreign Missionary Programmes*, Series 1, 3 cts.; *Travel Talk—China*, 5 cts.; Posters, 5 cts.; *Forty-first Annual Report of the Board of the Northwest*, 10 cts.

From New York

Board meetings discontinued until October. Rooms are open all Summer except on Saturday afternoons. Send letters to Room 818.

Since our annual report was printed, Long Island Presbyterial Society has elected the following new officers: President, Mrs. C. E. Craven, Mattituck; Treasurer, Mrs. James Davis, Sag Harbor; Secretary of Literature, Mrs. Horace H. Leavitt, Amagansett; Secretary for Mission Study, Miss Eloise Jagger, Southampton.

The China Extension Committee hopes that all our societies have been notified by their presbyterial presidents of the "New China" Campaign. Only one more month of preparation—by prayer for and study about China. Details of the plan will be ready by September 1st.

Our new missionaries: Miss M. L. Lee, Miss M. E. Lee, Miss Anita Carter, Miss M. W. Miller, China; Miss L. B. Helm, Miss E. E. Orbison, India; Mrs. W. C. Kerr, Korea; Miss D. M. Rolph, Miss Lena Aiken, Miss E. J. Hannan, not yet assigned. We were glad to welcome all but three at the June Conference.

From St. Louis

Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month at 10 A.M., Room 708, No. 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Missionary literature for sale at above number. Visitors always cordially welcome.

New interest is being manifested by the women of our local churches, and at each meeting of the Board our members greet with much pleasure the new friends. At one meeting fourteen of our local societies were represented. We trust that this interest will continue to grow and that many more workers may be added to the Board's forces.

The names of three young women were presented as candidates for work on the field and added to the already large list of candidates.

Letters were received from Dr. Fleming and Mrs. Derr, China; Mrs. Garvin, S. A., and Mrs. McClure, Siam. In a letter from Miss Vaughn, now on furlough, we learned that Miss Vaughn's health continues to improve, for which we are grateful.

Miss Hyde, Young People's Secretary, has sent out a circular letter urging the young people of our territory to attend the Hollister Conference in August. This is a conference of all the young people of the Southwest—Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri—held at Hollister, Mo. Last year was the first of these conferences, and was fairly well attended. This, the second year, we trust will be attended by all the young people who can find it convenient to do so. A good programme is promised.

The work has started out well, and the year promises to be one of activity among the workers. Oklahoma desires more work. Arkansas is alert and requests that our Field Secretary, Mrs. Lindsay, be sent to her early in the fall to aid in organizing new societies; Texas wants Mrs. Lindsay also for institute work, as does Kansas; and Missouri, too, desires her societies to be visited.

We are happy to report that Mrs. John Miller, Specific Object Secretary, and Miss Julia Hyde, Young People's Secretary, continue to improve, and we sincerely trust they may be able to resume their duties at no very distant day.

From Portland, Oregon

Executive meeting at 10 A. M. on first Tuesday each month and popular meeting on third Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. in First Church. Literature obtained from Miss Abby S. Lamberson, 385 Tenth St., Portland.

The plan of work for 1912-1913, as sent out by our Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Goss, is as follows:

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the North Pacific Board was held in the First Presbyterian Church of Spokane, April 17th, 18th and 19th. Most of the officers from headquarters were in attendance, and for the first time we celebrated our anniversary east of the Cascade Range.

The delegates voted upon and endorsed the following recommendations, which were submitted by a committee on the Treasurer's Report:

First—That we plan for a great advance along all lines of work.

Second—That the division of regular gifts be continued in the same ratio, viz.: Three-eighths to Home Missions, four-eighths to Foreign Missions, and one-eighth to Freedmen.

Third—We urge the use of the pledge card and envelope system, also the sending of all money in even dollars.

C. E. and Junior C. E. Societies, while still contributing to Sitka, have assumed the missionary salaries of Mr. E. T. Allen, Urumia, Persia, and Miss M. L. Beaty, San Juan, Porto Rico. They are also asked to remember the Freedmen.

BANDS and Baby Bands will contribute to hospital work at Peking, China, and San Juan, Porto Rico, while Westminster Guild Chapters will divide funds between Haines Hospital, Alaska, and missionary salaries in Korea, Japan and India.

THE books of your presbyterial treasurer close the 10th of June, September, December and March. Remember that our missionaries are paid monthly, and to avoid the large item of interest on borrowed money we must send our funds regularly.

OUR Contingent Fund has heavy bills to meet this first quarter. Please bear this in mind when making your remittance.

WE have just entered upon our twenty-fifth year, and desire to make it a Silver Anniversary long to be remembered.

A QUARTER of a century ago a Rescue Home for Chinese girls was founded in the City of Portland. Mrs. W. S. Holt, who had recently returned from China, became its efficient head, and here was the birthplace of the North Pacific Board of Missions. All these years Mrs. Holt has labored among these girls—a mother, sister, friend to each one, no matter how degraded—and she still continues her work, going in and out before us a living presence. And now to-day, as the interest of the whole civilized world centers on China, we desire to record our gratitude by sharing in the erection of a hospital at Peking, China, our building cost ing $5,000, to be known as "The Frances A. Holt Ward."

OUR gifts this past year were $20,000. Can we call anything less than $25,000 a worthy offering for this twenty-fifth anniversary?

NEW LEAFLETS: Seventy-fifth Anniversary Series: *China, Korea, Japan, India, Siam and Laos,* 2 cts. each; *How the Mary Meade Mission Circle Branched Out* (a Westminster Guild Story), 5 cts.

RECEIPTS FOR JUNE, 1912

By totals from Presbyterial Societies.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church

ATHENS,	$54.00	MARION,	$120 00	SHENANGO,	$185.50	WHEELING,	$20
BALTIMORE,	527.00	MAUMEE,	74 24	STEUBENVILLE,	272 89	WOOSTER,	47 3
BEAVER,	153.75	MONMOUTH,	5.00	UNION,	136.10	ZANESVILLE,	128 2
BELL,	4 50	NASHVILLE,	54.00	WASHINGTON (PA.),	605 00	Miscellaneous,	1,454 5
BIRMINGHAM, A.,	25.25	NEW CASTLE,	376.82	WEST JERSEY,	1.00		
BLAIRSVILLE,	195 00	NORTHUMBERLAND,	417.60	Total for June,			$11,267 12
DAYTON,	272.75	PARKERSBURG,	51 00	Total since March 15,			18,165 21
KITTANNING,	313.00	PHILADELPHIA,	3,393.65	Special Gifts to Missionaries and Famine Funds,			166.05
McMINNVILLE,	20.35	PITTSBURGH,	1,471.79	(MISS) SARAH W. CATTELL, *Treas.*,			
MAHONING,	302.35	REDSTONE,	404.10	501 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.			

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest

ABERDEEN,	$77.00	FT. WAYNE,	$373.01	MOUSE RIVER,	$5.00	ST. PAUL,	$5.00
ALTON,	202 00	GEORGE,	5.00	NEBRASKA CITY,	257.20	SIOUX CITY,	249 00
BOX BUTTE,	15.00	HELENA,	22.00	NIOBRARA,	34 00	SPRINGFIELD,	20.93
CEDAR RAPIDS,	275 00	INDIANA,	274.40	OTTAWA,	176.00	WHITEWATER,	151 60
CHEYENNE,	3.00	INDIANAPOLIS,	394 87	PEMBINA,	52.70	WINONA,	93 90
CHICAGO,	3,691.93	IOWA CITY,	128 25	ROCK RIVER,	157.00	Miscellaneous,	1.00
COUNCIL BLUFFS,	103 00	KEARNEY,	105.00	RUSHVILLE,	201.00		
CRAWFORDSVILLE,	305 03	LA CROSSE,	4.25	Total receipts from May 15th to June 15th,			$9,331.14
DENVER,	566.20	LANSING,	150.00	Total from March 16th,			20,829.80
DUBUQUE	32.00	LOGANSPORT,	131.25	MRS. THOS. E. D. BRADLEY, *Treas.*,			
DULUTH,	175.55	MANKATO,	89.25	Room 48, 509 South Wabash Ave., Chicago.			
FT. DODGE,	50.50	MINNEAPOLIS,	753.31				

Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

BINGHAMTON,	$25 00	JERSEY CITY,	$705.00	TROY,	$146.00	WESTCHESTER,	$103.00
BOSTON,	51 00	LONG ISLAND,	51 50	UTICA,	256.00	Interest,	20.00
BROOKLYN,	274 00	NEWARK,	530 50				
BUFFALO,	328 00	NEW YORK,	852 75	Receipts from May 15th to June 15th,			$4,004 75
CHAMPLAIN,	33.00	NIAGARA,	25.00	Total since March 15th,			26,678.04
CHEMUNG,	109 00	NORTH RIVER,	130.00	(MISS) HENRIETTA W. HUBBARD, *Treas.*,			
GENEVA,	87 00	ST. LAWRENCE,	81.00	Room 818, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.			
HUDSON,	97.00	SYRACUSE,	100.00				

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest

ABILENE,	$30.80	HOUSTON,	$18.00	OKLAHOMA,	$56.95	SEDALIA,	$113.00
AMARILLO,	48 75	IRON MT.,	10.00	OSBORNE,	28.40	SOLOMON,	96.00
ARDMORE,	4.25	JEFFERSON,	8.46	OZARK,	96.34	TOPEKA,	287 15
ARKANSAS,	31.05	KANSAS CITY,	406.45	PARIS,	54.60	TULSA,	23.00
BROWNWOOD,	31.15	KIAMICHI,	1.75	ST. JOSEPH,	147.95	WACO,	114.00
CARTHAGE,	164.25	KIRKSVILLE,	142 40	ST. LOUIS,	1,413 65	WICHITA,	144.50
CIMARRON,	19 35	LARNED,	95.00	SALT RIVER,	74.00	Miscellaneous,	21.85
DALLAS,	168 75	LITTLE ROCK,	16 50				
FT. SMITH,	58 00	MCALESTER,	18.92	Total for month,			$4,563.48
FT. WORTH,	145.25	MCGEE,	116.25	Total to date,			5,526.71
HIGHLAND,	106.50	MUSKOGEE,	92.25	MRS. WM. BURG, *Treas.*,			
HOBART,	18 70	NEOSHO,	199.31	708 Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.			

DATE DUE

[redacted] 1985

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